

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C....THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

VOL. II....NO. 90.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THOMAS LORING,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Proprietor until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor or Proprietor, must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT
THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST
SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 25.]

AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to accept volunteers who may offer their services either as infantry or cavalry, not exceeding ten thousand men, to serve six or twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and if cavalry, their own horses, and when mustered into service, shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty only in cases of Indian hostilities, or to repel invasions, whenever the President shall judge proper, and when called into actual service and while remaining therein, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be in all respects, except as to clothing, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States Army; and in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private, in any company, who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers, so offering their services, shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades or divisions, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories, to which such companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades or divisions, shall respectively belong. Provided, That where any company, battalion, squadron, regiment, brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary services to the United States, such company, battalion, squadron, regiment, brigade or division, shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender; and if any vacancy thereafter occurring, shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the State or Territory wherein the said company, battalion, squadron, regiment, brigade or division, shall have been originally raised.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to organize companies, so tendering their services, into battalions or squadrons, battalions or squadrons into regiments, regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization in his judgement expedient; and the President shall, if necessary, appoint the staff, field, and general officers among the respective States or Territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services as he may deem proper; but until called into actual service, such companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades or divisions, shall not be considered as exempt from the performance of militia duty as is required by law, in like manner as if before the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to all the benefits which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised and organized under the direction of the President of the United States, one additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, to be composed of the same number and rank of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and

privates, composing the regiment of dragoons now in the service of the U. States, who shall receive the same pay and allowance, be subjected to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the same conditions, in all respects whatever, as are stipulated for the said regiment of dragoons now in service.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may disband the said regiment whenever in his opinion, the public interest no longer requires their services, and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of this act as relates to volunteers shall be in force for two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer. Approved, 23d May, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 36.]

AN ACT to regulate the deposits of the public money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select as soon as may be practicable and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the banks incorporated by the several States, by Congress for the District of Columbia, or by the Legislative Councils of the respective Territories for those Territories, as may be located at, adjacent or convenient to the points or places at which the revenues may be collected, or disbursed, and in those States, Territories or Districts in which there are no banks, or in which no bank can be employed as a depository bank, and within which the public collections or or disbursement require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a bank or banks, in some other State, Territory or District, to establish an agency, or agencies, in the States, Territories or Districts so destitute of banks, as banks of deposit; and to receive through such agencies such deposits of the public money, as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require at those points; the duties and liabilities of every bank thus establishing any such agency to be the same in respect to its agency, as are the duties and liabilities of depository banks generally, under the provisions of this act. Provided, That at least one such bank shall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found in each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any depository bank, an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the banks so selected, shall be, in his opinion, safe depositories of the public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at any point or place at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no bank located, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury is in a safe condition, or where all the banks at such point or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions prescribed by this act or where such banks shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money collected at such point or place to be deposited in a bank or banks in the same State, or in some one or more of the adjacent States upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said banks, or from changing the terms of deposit, or to prevent the said banks at any time from declining any longer to be the depositories of the public money upon paying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public moneys on hand, according to the terms of its agreement with the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock; and also a copy of its charter; and likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same, upon the following terms and conditions, viz: First, Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting

forth his condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors, or a copy of the charter. And the said banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the banks as shall relate to the said statements: Provided, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Secondly, To credit as specie, all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants or drafts, drawn on such deposits in specie if required by the holder thereof.

Thirdly, To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

Fourthly, To render to the Government of the United States, all the duties and services heretofore required by law to be performed by the late Bank of the United States and its several branches or officers.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposit of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie: nor shall any bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall after the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary or proper to require of any bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of the public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, to enter into contracts in the name and for on behalf of the United States, with the said banks so selected or employed, whereby the said Banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposit of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom, except for the causes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: If any time, any one of said banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or if any of said banks shall at any time refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded; or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be, in his opinion necessary to under the said bank a safe depository of the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the bank; in any and every such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such bank as depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposit at the time of such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks as a place of deposit of the public money for any of the causes herein before provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the money thus withdrawn in some other bank or banks, or to select some other bank as a place of deposit, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act. And in default of any bank to receive such deposit, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws now in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That until the Secretary of the Treasury shall have selected and employed the said banks as places of deposit of the public money, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the several State and District banks at present employed as depositories of the money of the United States, shall continue to be the depositories aforesaid upon the terms and conditions upon which they have been so employed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress, at the

commencement of each annual session, a statement of the number and names of the banks employed as depositories of the public money, and of their condition, and the amount of public money deposited in each, as shown by their returns at the Treasury; and if the selection of any bank as a depository of the public money be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, while Congress is in session, he shall immediately report the name and condition of such bank to Congress; and if any such selection shall be made during the recess of Congress, he shall report the same to Congress during the first week of its next session.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever the amount of public deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in any bank shall, for a whole quarter of a year, exceed the one-fourth part of the amount of the capital stock of such bank actually paid in, the banks shall allow and pay to the United States, for the use of the excess of the deposits over the one fourth part of its capital, an interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, to be calculated, for each quarter, upon the average excesses of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of each quarter, to cause the amounts on deposit in each depository bank for the quarter, to be examined and ascertained, and to see that all sums of interest accruing under the provisions of this section, are, by the banks respectively passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in his accounts with the respective banks.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all warrants or orders for the purpose of transferring the public funds from the banks in which they now are, or may hereafter be deposited, to other banks, whether of deposit or not, for the purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credit, or for any other purpose whatever, except it be to facilitate the public disbursements, and to comply with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby prohibited and declared to be illegal; and in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposits in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the nearest depository bank which can receive the moneys to be transferred under the limitations in this act imposed: Provided, That it may be lawful for the President of the United States to direct transfers of public money to be made from time to time to the mint and branch mints of the United States, for supplying metal for coining.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall, by law, authorize their Treasurers, or the competent authorities to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations and pledge the faith of the State, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same, to pay the said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid: Provided, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same shall be deposited with the other States, agreeing to accept the same on deposit, in the proportion aforesaid: And provided further, That when said money, or any part thereof shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for, in rateable proportions within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for, in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days, for every additional sum of \$20,000, which at any time may be required.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said deposits shall be made with the said States, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz: one quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April, one quarter part on the first day of July, and one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he be authorized to appoint three additional clerks for his Department, the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and the remaining two at a salary of one thousand dollars each per annum, and to pay the said clerks quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, 23rd of June, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship North America, Capt. Dixey, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have London papers to May 31st, and Liverpool to the 1st of June, both inclusive.

The British Parliament had resumed its sittings. Agitation and outrage is the order of the day in Ireland. The details would fill our paper to overflowing.

The Spanish Cortes have been dissolved by the Queen, chiefly in consequence of their voting by a large majority that the existing ministry did not enjoy their confidence.

Cordova, one of the Queen's Generals has gained a victory over a considerable body of Carlists.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, (Procuradores,) June 21, a proposition signed by 68 Deputies, was submitted and read as follows: "We demand that the Estamento, (Chamber,) declare that the present Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of the Estamento." After an animated discussion in the course of which Senor Isturiz, the Prime Minister, more than once declared that in accepting his office he acted according to the express wish of the Queen, the proposition was put to the vote and carried—yeas 78, noes 29. Senor Isturiz, Galiano, and several of their friends withdrew when a vote was taken. The members of the late (Mendizabel's) administration abstained from voting. This vote was soon followed by a

DISOLUTION OF THE CORTES.

In the Paris Monitor of the 27th, we find the following important intelligence from Madrid:

A telegraphic despatch makes known that on the 23d day of May, M. Isturiz took up to the two chamber's a decree by which the Cortes are dissolved. The two chambers separated immediately. Tranquility remains undisturbed in Madrid. The papers of the 19th announce that the Ministry had been completed by the appointment of M. Barrio Byrso, to the Department of Justice.

There are two of the telegraphic despatches to which the Monitor of Saturday refers. The one is from Marseilles, and communicating the news of the arrival, on the 16th, of the King of Greece at Ancona. The other despatch states that the King of Naples set out, on the 8th of May, for Rome, and that his Chief Minister the Duke de Galiera, died on the same day.

LONDON, May 31.

The Monitor of Sunday publishes the following news from Navarre, in corroboration of the statement which appeared in the Journal de Paris, of the previous evening:

"Cordova left Vittoria on the 21st, at the head of three divisions. After an engagement, in which the Carlists were thrown back upon Onate, and in which they experienced considerable loss, he occupied the heights of Sierra de Sau, from Adrian to Aranzazu. Simon de la Torre, who commanded the Carlists was grievously wounded. The Christians had about 200 men put hors de combat. Brigadier General O'Donnell is among the wounded. Cordova took the positions of Arlaban, in the night of the 23d. On the 24th he was marching on Salinas."

Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

During the week ending 27th ult. the supplies were light, and the market rallied and though the common qualities were comparatively neglected and remained stationary in price, the middle and better qualities were in request and advanced 1-8d per lb. and sales of all kinds amounted to 25,460 bales, of which speculators took 1500 bales: 350 Sea Island, at 19d to 32d per lb. 40 stained do at 9d to 16d—720 Upland at 9 1-2 to 12d—5620 Mobile at 9 1-3d to 12 1-2d—Alabama and Tennessee at 7 7-8d to 10 1-2d—7780 New Orleans at 9 1-2 to 13d.

On the 27th ult., when an estimate was made of the stock of Cotton in this market, it appears that there were of all kinds 159,460 bales, of which 92,230 bales, only were American; and when it is borne in mind that this is the favorite description of the consumers, it must be admitted to be small. Besides, the stock held in the interior is acknowledged to be moderate, the consumption unabated, and the trade in Yarns and Goods improved. We may hence infer, that, though an irregularity in the extent of supply may create fluctuation in prices, these are not likely to be of moment, and we may, we think, reasonably anticipate the maintenance of good prices. The subsequent operations on the 28th, 30th and 31st ult., amounted only to 6500 bales, but at unaltered prices, and the demand was of the same character as that of the preceding week—good for the better, and languid for the inferior qualities.

A decline in Turpentine has been submitted to, of about 2s. per cwt. the latest sales having been of 2580 brls. at 16s. down to 15s. 6d. per cwt. Tar is still scarce and wanted.

The drought which has for some time past prevailed in this country, is exciting attention to Clover Seed.

Tobacco has been very dull through the month of May. The sales are 368 hhds. and on some descriptions of Leaf, there is a decline of 1-4d a 1-2d lb.

Severe Rail-Road Accident.—We learn from the passengers arrived this morning in the steamboat Massachusetts, that a severe accident happened yesterday, at about one o'clock, P. M., on the Boston and Providence rail-road, within about 3 miles of the former place. It appears that just as the Providence train for Boston was making the turn near what is called the old Tremont House, not far from the intersection of the branch rail road from Dedham, the train from Boston for Dedham suddenly came in view.

The engineers of both trains attempted to stop the engines, but not succeeding they came in frightful contact. The cars of the Providence train ran upon and almost mounted another. The passengers were of course thrown into frightful peril, and several were severely injured and others slightly.—The passengers who left New York in the Benjamin Franklin on Tuesday, were in the train, among whom were a number of seamen and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound in charge of officers for the public service in Charlestown.

About 20 of the seamen and marines were wounded—ten severely, and the others slightly. Among the former was a lieutenant, whose leg was so badly broken that immediate amputation was necessary. It was apprehended that several lives would be lost—but all is uncertain, and written accounts have been received. The return train from Boston was detained by the accident from 1 till 3 o'clock. The engines were pretty much smashed to pieces.—New York Com. Adv.

SUICIDE.—The wife of John Spaulding, of Wilton, N. H. on Monday morning last, after eating her breakfast as usual, rose from the table before the rest of the family, retired to a wash room and hung herself, with a small cord wound twice around her neck, without tying. In about 15 minutes she was found hanging by the cord, her feet touching the floor, and dead. She had previously manifested no symptoms of insanity, except depressed spirits, apparently arising from ill health.

Fatal Accident.—About 11 o'clock on the 4th inst. a laboring man, a native of Ireland, was lying intoxicated across the track of the Harlem Rail Road at Yorkville, and was run over by one of the cars, on its return passage. The driver of the car that went up saw the man lying on the track, drunk; and it is surprising he had not stopped and removed him, knowing what must be his fate if he lay there. The car broke the man's left leg off below the knee, and ran along the right leg, tearing it open, and also tearing away part of his right side. He was taken to the Alms House, where he soon expired.

New York Times.

A Wife's Points.—A wife should have nine qualifications which begin with the letter P, viz: Prettiness, Precision, Prudence, Penetration, Perseverance, Piety, Patience, Politeness, and Portion. That which should be first of all and most of all in consideration, is now-a-days last of all; and that which should be last of all in consideration, which is portion; is now become first of all, most of all, and with some all in all.

Hydrophobia.—We received, on Monday last, a letter from a physician in New York, giving the following painful account.

Philadelphia Times.

"I have just returned from one of the most horrid scenes I have witnessed since I have been in practice. It was a case of Hydrophobia in a sweet little boy, about 5 years of age, a child of Mr. Lovell, an Englishman, in Barrow street next door to Military Hall. He was bitten the 25th of April, together with a servant girl in the avenue, opposite to my store. I was called to both, and in her case, the bite was exercised and cauterized, and she has, as yet, no unpleasant symptoms. Her feelings can be better conceived than described. He was taken yesterday morning, and died about an hour ago after being sick about 36 hours. Language can communicate no adequate idea of the awful character of this affection, and parents and all seemed rather relieved than grieved at seeing him expire."

"Slippery Elm" is the appellation which many of the federal papers give to Mr. Van Buren. There is more virtue in the article than they imagine. It is an excellent emollient for excoriated lungs, and is administered in the incipient stages of consumption. The whigs, having been for a few years in a declining state, must take a dose of this "slippery elm." No wry faces, gentlemen, it won't hurt you.

Newport Argus.

One of the Buffalo papers states that a boat containing two men, was lately precipitated over Niagara Falls. They answered, just as they were on the verge of the fall, to the wailing of hats of those on the banks who were spectators, but unable to render them any assistance.

The crops in Michigan, according to the Detroit Advertiser, promise well. If anything has injured the wheat, it is the excessive rains. The cold weather has been unfavorable to corn.